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Wellesley College News

VOL. XLI WELLESLEY, MASS., MARCH 16, 1933 No. 20

LEAGUE CONVENES AT SMITH COLLEGE

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Far Eastern Situation Forms Subject of Heated Dispute in Open Session

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MISS WOOLLEY SPEAKS

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The sixth annual session of the Model League of Nations, meeting March 9, 10 and 11 at Smith College, got under way on Friday morning with the convening of the Council of the League to discuss the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute over the region of the Gran Chaco. Bolivia and Paraguay were escorted to the Council table in order to be able to state their cases, and a United States observer was invited, by unanimous vote, to watch the proceedings.

The Assembly adopted the report submitted by the Conciliation Commission of American Neutrals, embodying proposals that the case be taken up by geographical experts, or, in case they should fail to agree, submitted to the Hague Tribunal for international justice, and that meantime the Chaco should be set up as a neutral zone. The subcommittee of the Commission offered a resolution to the effect that if the disputing parties should not cease hostilities within seventy-two hours, an embargo on the export of arms to those countries should be declared by the other members of the League.

To this proposal the members of the Council gave their assent, the United States observer stating as her opinion her certainty that her country would coöperate in the matter of the embargo.

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Judge Discusses Openings for Women in Court Work

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Judge Kenneth D. Johnson, Associate Judge of the District Court at Quincy, discussed probation courts and positions they offer for women at T. Z. E. on Tuesday afternoon.

Probation differs from pardon, which is an act of mercy, and from parole, which occurs after conviction and imprisonment, in that the guilty individual is set free on condition before he is put in prison. Its advantages and objectives are to spare criminals from confinement, to save the cost of prison maintenance, to gather information about their subsequent actions, and to try to salvage some good out of them. At present, the chief aim of putting a prisoner on probation is to achieve permanent rehabilitation of his character.

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March 20 is Closing Date for Students' Book Exhibit

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The Exhibition of Students' Books will close Monday, March 20. Students are requested to call for their books on and after that date at the Treasure Room. Anyone wishing to remove their book or books before that date may do so.

Ethel D. Roberts,
Librarian

FIRST TALKING MOVIE AT WELLESLEY
"THE BITTER TEA OF GENERAL YEN"
ALUMNAE HALL, SATURDAY
8:00 P. M.
TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Students to Present Last Program of Recital Series

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The last of a series of three student recitals will be held in Billings Hall, at 4:40 Friday afternoon, March 17. Following is the program:

PIANO—*Sonata Op. 14, No. 1, Movement I* Beethoven
Caroline Neill, '36

VIOLIN—*Concerto in D Major, Movement I* Mozart
Elise Bristol, '33

PIANO—*Fantasie-Impromptu, Op. 66* Chopin
Edith Harcombe, '34

ORGAN—*Toccata and Fugue in D Minor* Bach
Priscilla Adams, '33

PIANO—*Ballade in F Major* Chopin
Jane Busteed, '34

HARP—*The Campfire* from "Log Cabin Sketches" Hoberg
Phyllis Muschlitz, '35

PIANO—*Concerto in A Minor, Movement I* Grieg
Elsie Finkelstein, '33

Harvard Professor Speaks on Influence of Montaigne

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M. Henry Guy, Honorary Rector of the University of Grenoble and Visiting Professor at Harvard, spoke on the subject *Pourquoi Montaigne n'a pas vieilli*, on Tuesday evening, March 7. The address was delivered in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of Montaigne's birth.

M. Guy began by placing Montaigne against his historical background. He explained that a knowledge of the Middle Ages was necessary in order to understand and appreciate the work of Montaigne. It is through a comprehension of the cruel and dogmatic education of the times, concerned with rote learning and confined by religious and social dogmas, and an understanding of the lack of curiosity that characterized the Middle Ages, in spite of the evidence of a few great names, that a true sense of Montaigne's importance is felt.

The coming of Montaigne was an event. It is undeniable that he owed a good deal of his character to the advanced ideas of his father. He was given a very careful and extremely gentle education which inculcated in him a true love of learning. He was allowed to concentrate upon history and morals, and to broaden his viewpoint by travel.

This education resulted in the curiosity which is characteristic of Mon-

(*Continued on Page 6, Col. 1*)

Professor Greene Chooses Numbers for Organ Program

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Professor Greene, of the Music Department, will present an organ recital in Memorial Chapel at 4:30 P. M., Sunday. His program will include:

Gavotte in B Flat Major Handel

Prelude Clérambault (1676-1749)
Pachelbel

Prelude and Fugue in G Major Bach

Sicilienne from the "Second Sonata for Flute and Clavier" Bach

Canon in B Minor Schumann

Andante Cantabile from the "String Quartet," Opus 11 Tschaikowsky

Chorale-Prelude: "Ich Dank Dir, Lieber Herre" Karg-Elert

Meditation from the "First Organ Symphony" Widor

Toccata from the "Suite Gothique" Boëllmann

Explains Steps Taken to Aid Bank Crisis

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The Present Banking Situation was the subject of a lecture given in Billings Hall the afternoon of March 13 by Mr. Smith of the Economics Department. Mr. Smith prefaced his talk by a brief explanation of some banking principles involved in the current crisis. The liabilities created by demand deposits, he explained, cannot be fully and immediately met because a large part of the banks' assets are composed of loans, discounts, and securities which, although basically sound, are not readily convertible into cash. The small amount of cash plus the deposits in Federal Reserve Banks are insufficient to meet any abnormal demand for money or gold.

Normally, the amount of money and gold in circulation are only a fraction of the total amount of deposits, but this condition is not dangerous as long as the rights to money are not exercised, the deposits being used rather than money itself as circulating media. There is no demand that money be converted into gold until confidence in the money is lost. At the present time, confidence has been lost, and the demands of depositors can be satisfied only through sale of bank assets, which conversion entails a great loss because of the low sale value of such assets.

During the week ending March 1, $2,157,000,000 was withdrawn from the banks, and during the week ending March 8—which really includes only two days, since the bank holiday was declared then — the withdrawal amounted to $1,951,000,000. These de-

(*Continued on Page 6. Col. 1*)

Attention, Juniors

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Some days ago, Miss Clare M. Tousley told you of the opportunities of Junior Month. During July a group of Juniors, one selected from each of the well-known women's colleges of the East, meet in New York City to study social problems and methods of social service. This is one of the most wonderful experiences possible to a college girl. Don't miss it, Juniors! You will find a paper posted on your class board where you may sign to go to Junior Month. If you haven't already done so, sign up now!

Margaret Broomell, '33

Wilson and Erasmus Prizes

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The Department of History and Political Science offers two prizes:

1. *The Woodrow Wilson Prize in Modern Politics*, to be awarded at commencement to the member of the senior class who presents the best paper on some political phase of the nineteenth or twentieth centuries.

2. *The Erasmus Prize*, to be awarded at commencement to the member of the senior class who presents the best paper on some historical subject, using mainly source material.

Rules Governing the Competition

1. Papers must be left in Room 118, Founders Hall, not later than May 31.

2. Competitors must submit two typewritten copies of their papers. Each copy must be signed by a pseudonym and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the author's name and pseudonym.

3. Papers must be properly documented, must contain critical bibliography, and must be based, as far as possible, upon source material.

4. No paper may be submitted for both prizes.

5. No honors papers may be submitted for the Erasmus Prize.

Elisabeth Hodder,
Chairman of History Department

Make Schedule for Coming Major and Minor Elections

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Major Elections

Voting for officers will be held in the various dormitories according to the following schedule:

Major Elections

Finals—Friday, Saturday, Sunday, March 17, 18, 19.

Announcements—5 P. M., Monday, March 20, Court of Green Hall.

Minor Elections

Nominations—Tuesday, March 21.

Crossing Off—Wednesday, March 22.

Nominees' Tea—Wednesday, March 22, 4:40.

Primaries—Thursday, March 23.

Primaries—Friday, March 24.

Finals—Monday afternoon, March 27, to Wednesday morning, March 29.

Announcements—5 P. M., Wednesday, March 29, Court of Green Hall.

All candidates for minor offices are urged to attend the Nominees' Teas, held for the purpose of acquainting them with their future duties.

Noted Singer Tells Story of Life and Public Career

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By Cynthia Dudley

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It was the interviewer's first attempt at such a job, and she clutched her note-book nervously as she went up the walk of the attractive Wellesley Hills home where the singer was staying. She had no idea how to start; obviously the idea was to get the artist started on some subject, but one couldn't just say "Talk!" and wait with pencil poised to record the forthcoming opinions. However, here she was at the door, and there was little to do but ring the bell and await developments.

Miss Braslau herself opened it. She had just come in from outside, and her flushed cheeks and shining brown eyes, above the dark green suit she wore, presented so friendly and charming an appearance that the novice felt a surge of confidence return. In a few minutes they were seated in the living-room. "Well," said the singer smilingly, "what do you want to know?"

"I can't really tell—that is, anything you want to say; er—would you tell me something about how you got started in the musical profession?"

"You've given me an easy subject," said the low, vibrant voice. "My parents were both Russian and I have always lived in New York City. My father had a really beautiful singing

(*Continued on Page 6, Col. 2*)

To Offer Katharine Coman Prize for History Essay

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Through the generosity of Professor Katharine Lee Bates, the Departments of History and Political Science and Economics and Sociology are able to offer the Katharine Coman Prize for the best essay on some aspect of social or economic history. The contest is open to members of the junior and senior classes, and is not limited as to country or period.

Rules governing the competition:

1. Papers must be left in Room 115, Founders Hall, not later than June 3.
2. Competitors are asked to submit three typewritten copies of their papers, each copy to be signed by a pseudonym and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the author's name and pseudonym.
3. Papers should be properly documented; should contain a critical bibliography; and should be based as far as possible on source material.

Elizabeth Donnan,
Chairman of Department of Economics and Sociology.

DANCERS PRESENT STORY OF SHAGPAT

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Students Take Theme of Drama from Meredith's Fantastic Story of Tailor

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FEATURE VERSE CHOIR

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The students of Wellesley College and of the Graduate Department of Hygiene and Physical Education will present a Dance Drama on Wednesday evening, March 29, in Alumnae Hall at 8:00 P. M.

The subject for this year's Drama is *The Shaving of Shagpat*, a choreographic version of George Meredith's satirical fantasy. By virtue of the Identical, a magic hair, planted in his foolish pate by Noorna bin Noorka, the Eclipser of Reason, Shagpat the tailor gains mastery over the minds of men. His somewhat vacant brain concelves the idea of letting his hair and beard grow to an enormous thatch. This unsightly fashion spreads through the villages of Persia until the barbers, fearing to display their tackle, are near starvation. The drama unfolds the adventures of the barber, Shibli Bagarag, who with the help of sorceresses and genii wins the Sword of Aklis, becomes Master of the Event, wars with the opposing forces of supernature and shears Shagpat.

Those of you who recall the Dance Drama given last year will be interested in the verse speaking choir under the direction of Miss Cecile de Banke, of the Department of Speech, which is featured in this year's program. A group of six dances presented with the choir will include

(*Continued on Page 2, Col. 1*)

Lectures about Bryn Mawr Classes for Working Girls

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Miss Hilda Smith spoke at Billings Hall on Monday evening, March 13, on the subject of the industrial summer school held for working girls on the Bryn Mawr campus. Miss Smith said that most of these girls have gone no further in school than the sixth grade and when they first get to the summer school they are completely overawed at the idea of education. They feel out of place and ill at ease.

In order to help them become accustomed to the idea of studying, the classes are as informal as possible, many of them being held out of doors.

So many of the girls could not even read or write English, that the hundred students were divided into five groups according to their ability along this line. These groups were started

(*Continued on page 2, col. 4*)

Miss Solano will Lecture in Founders Hall March 24

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Miss Maria A. Solano, director of the Modern Foreign Language Department of the Boston public schools, will lecture in Spanish on Friday, March 24, at 4:40, in Room 24 of Founders Hall. The subject of the lecture will be *Relaciones culturales entre Espana y la America espanola.* All those interested are cordially invited to attend.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON
MARCH 13 TO 18
STUDENT TICKETS ON SALE
INFORMATION BUREAU
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
BENEFIT OF
UNEMPLOYED DRAFTSMEN

Out From Dreams and Theories

PROFESSIONAL WORK WITH GIRL SCOUTS

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On Tuesday, March 21, Miss Doris Hough of the Leadership Staff of the Girl Scouts in New York City headquarters, comes to Wellesley to speak upon professional work with the organization. Miss Hough will speak of the training, requirements and salaries for such paid workers, in this excellent field for those who enjoy working with young girls. The meeting is at 4:40 at T. Z. E. House. Tea is served at 4:15. All are invited. If any student wishes to consult Miss Hough personally, an opportunity will be given if she will notify the Personnel Bureau.

FIVE DAYS WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES IN BOSTON

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For the spring vacation Miss Elizabeth Rice, Head of the Social Service work in the Boston Dispensary, is planning for Wellesley students an unusual program of visits to social centers in Boston and residence at a settlement house. As may be seen from the outline, these will be stirring days when the visitors meet people in various lines of social work, have conferences, attending meetings and discussions. The evenings will include social and other events, as well as meeting people at the settlement where one lives, going to interesting places. Those who live near Boston may join the group each day instead of living at the settlement. In any case it is desirable that the entire program be undertaken, for it is planned in a special order and with certain objectives.

Program

Time: April 3 to 8, 1933

Place: Boston.

Plan:

I. To visit at least one social agency which will show one of the following fields of social work:
   1. Family Welfare (public and private)
   2. Children's work.
   3. Medical-social work.
   4. Psychiatric social work.
   5. Group work.
   6. Research work in the social field.

II. By conferences, to link the various fields of social work together and explain how social work functions in a city.

III. To meet some of the leaders in social work in Boston.

Residence: There will be an opportunity for a few students to reside in settlement houses during this experience, at a small cost.

Registration: It is necessary to know by March 24th the number of students who plan to have this experience and those who wish to live in a settlement. Notify the Personnel Bureau as soon as possible.

DANCE DRAMA TELLS STORY OF SHAGPAT

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Vachel Lindsay's *Mysterious Cat*, Walter de la Mare's *Off the Ground*, and Hilaire Belloc's *Tarantella*. The remainder of the program consists of solo and group dances, including Prokofieff's *March*, Griffe's *White Peacock*, and *Dance in Canon Farm*, all with percussion accompaniment.

Elizabeth Ludium and her committee are doing an unusual piece of work in designing and constructing masks for the sorceresses, monkeys, and asses.

Chairmen of committees are:

Production	Jennie Dyke
Music	Miss Johnson
Costumes	Inge Von Lewinski
	Dorothy Dunning
Properties	Elizabeth Ludlum
Lighting	Dr. E. C. Howe
Makeup	Arece Lambert
Publicity	Constance Nelson
Finance	Jane Adair
Ushering	Constance Newbury
Adviser	Miss Cecile de Banke

STUDENTS CONVENE FOR MODEL LECTURE

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 1)

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The first plenary session of the Sixth Assembly of the Model League was held immediately after the meeting of the Council on Friday morning. The speakers were introduced and the routine business conducted by J. Alfred Guest, Amherst, '33, president of the Executive Committee of the League. Mrs. George B. Ford, vice-president of the Smith College Board of Trustees, welcomed the delegates and delivered a message from President Neilson, expressing his interest in the meeting and his regret that absence from Northampton prevented his attendance in person.

President King of Amherst College gave a short address in which he emphasized the importance of the attempt being made to see world problems from the points of view of different nations.

President Elected

S. Morton Isaac, Yale, '33, was elected president of the Assembly, and the agenda outlined by the Executive Committee was adopted. The nations present voted to invite representatives of the United States and Soviet Governments to attend as unofficial delegates. The invitation was accepted, the Soviet representative expressing his desire to see "more useful accomplishment and less useless talk" in the present meeting of the Assembly than heretofore.

At the second session of the Assembly on Saturday morning, reports of the committees which had met to consider the world economic situation and the question of disarmament were discussed and voted on. A resolution proposing a return to an international gold standard was adopted by the Assembly with no opposition. The recommendation for meetings of central bank representatives in co-operation with the Directors of the Bank of International Settlements, with the possible establishment of a gold stabilization fund, was also accepted. Resolutions concerning tariff commissions and restrictions were warmly contested, especially with regard to considerations of bi-lateral treaties with most-favored-nation clauses.

The Disarmament Committee submitted a Draft Convention having to do with supervision and publicity in the manufacture of arms. Articles of the Convention require export and import licenses for the transportation of arms from one country to another, and published statements listing the licenses of arms manufactured. The Convention, with an amendment providing for the establishment of an international arms depot, was accepted by the Assembly with reservations made by several of the countries voting.

Luncheon Address

At the luncheon given Friday noon for the delegates to the Model League, Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College and well-known authority on international affairs, gave a short talk on the efforts that have been, and that are to be made toward world peace. After outlining briefly the history of the 1932 Disarmament Conference at Geneva, she called attention to the fact that committees are at the present time carrying on their work in preparation for a second meeting, work which, in face of a "disappointing" world situation has little mention in the daily news. Obstacles to progress, in the far-eastern situation, in the debt question, and particularly in the prevalence of the "armed mind" were pointed out. Miss Woolley stressed the fact that the security of good-will which is eagerly sought at Geneva can only be attained by a "cultivation of the subsoil of men's minds." Quoting the remark made to her: "You in the United States are so good at beginning things, but you don't carry them out," she said that America cannot hope to share in the profits of international peace without paying the price of international responsibility.

On Saturday afternoon, the report of the Advisory Committee of Twenty-One on the Sino-Japanese Situation came up for discussion before the Assembly. A majority report received the unanimous affirmatory vote of the Assembly. The report "recommends to the Assembly that the governments of the member states of the League use their influence to discourage financial loans both of a public and private nature to the Japanese government and to public and private interests in Japan. The committee believes that this can best be accomplished if both members and non-members of the League will take the proposed action."

The Mexican delegate called for the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives from Japan by all the member nations of the League. After a brief discussion the President of the Assembly rose to read a telegram from President Henry Puy-yi of Manchukuo requesting admission of that state to the League. President Isaac declared that observers from Manchukuo were in Geneva and were prepared to address the Assembly if it cared to hear them and that the Japanese delegation had returned to take its seat. These announcements nearly precipitated a riot in the Assembly room, Bulgaria, China, Honduras, Paraguay and Austria violently objecting to granting permission for a hearing to the Manchukuans, Austria, indeed, going to the length of calling the League delegates "crawling hypocrites" for their lack of decisive action. On the other hand, France, Bolivia and Siam strongly favored giving Manchukuo the right to be heard. The Siamese delegate, Malcolm Hoffman of Harvard, made several dramatic speeches pleading the case of the newly organized state.

Dispute Runs Riot

The disorder grew so great, with delegates all over the Assembly demanding the floor, that an adjournment was declared in order to discuss the question with the Committee on Legal Procedure. When the Assembly reconvened after a period of fifteen minutes, the Bolivian proposal to admit the Manchukuan delegates to state their case before the Assembly was voted no. A proposal to refer the question to the Committee of Twenty-One was defeated. Before the vote, the President declared that the Japanese delegation had left the room and when the roll-call had been taken, he read a telegram from the Japanese government announcing its withdrawal from the League, a step to become effective at the end of two years. The attention of the delegates was then directed back to the Mexican proposal, which was voted no.

At the end, a critique was given by Sir Herbert Ames in which he commended the firm preparatory work of the executive committee, the excellent balance of the agenda and suggested that the Model League be made really international in character by inviting McGill to take part in next year's sessions.

SPEAKS ON SCHOOL FOR WORKING GIRLS

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 5)

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by having the girls discuss their own personal experience in industry.

The industrial summer school feels that its undertaking is a very worthwhile one in that its students go out and talk about the school to other working girls. Some of them, as a result of their training here, have formed co-operative leagues. Most of them have gained the knowledge of the existence of libraries in their own cities and the desire to frequent them, and have lost the former shyness which would have seized them on such an occasion.

LECTURES ON WORK OF WOMEN IN COURT

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 1)

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Judge Johnson pointed out that very often confinement is not necessary to protect the public from criminals. Eighty per cent of the individuals given probation have made good. Sixty per cent of those in prisons are there for repeated offences, for whom probation has failed. A probationer costs $35 a year, while a prisoner costs $350. As a result of the spread of this method in recent years, Massachusetts has not built a new cell in a quarter of a century, and has closed five reformatories.

The success of probation cases depends on the care with which they are chosen, and how they are supervised after they have left the court. They undergo treatments by a doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist, and sociologist, who try to find the cause of criminal tendencies and then eliminate them.

Women are particularly well suited to work as supervisors in such cases. The candidate should have a college education and training in social work. She should be attractive, adaptable, emancipated in her thinking, and emotionally mature. The salaries range from $1800 to $2600 per year.

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Attractive rates to parties of 3 to points such as Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, etc.
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CONGRATULATIONS

While possibly a bit previous, our honest congratulations are extended to those of you being honored this week by your fellow students in election to undergraduate offices of Wellesley College; honors—expressions of trust and admiration for many exemplory qualities—that should be a source of much pride and pleasure now and in years to come.

AN INVITATION

We invite you, if your new duties bring you in contact with publication or printing, to call on us for such suggestions or assistance as we may be able to render . . . it will be a pleasure.

Your early visit and inspection of our facilities would be greatly appreciated.

WELLESLEY PRESS, INC.
WELLESLEY, MASS.

Advisedly printers to students of Wellesley College by virtue of over 30 years' experience in your printing problems.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Pacemaker for Spring . . .

THE RIDING SHOP!

Sketched Above

Harris tweed type coat,	$16.75
Tweed Riding Coats,	$16.75
Cavalry twill breeches,	$7.50
Turtle neck sweater,	$3.00
String gloves,	$1.50
Felt riding hat,	$3.95
Riding Crop,	$3.00
Riding Boots,	$10.50
Broadcloth shirt,	$2.00
Other riding coats,	$10.75 to $16.75
Riding breeches,	$2.95 to $12.50
Riding jodphurs,	$3.95 to $15

THE RIDING SHOP — SECOND FLOOR—MAIN STORE

THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

SOME of Perry's friends and acquaintances are already deep in their pre-vacation dieting and exercising. They "roll" in their bathing suits after ten o'clock, and since lots of room is necessary, the library is commandeered as a gymnasium. In the midst of these serpentine activities one night, the nightwatchman appeared, and stopped short, in his rounds. "It's all right," they hastened to assure him, "we're just exercising." "Well," said he slowly, "I was jest figgerin' how I was goin' to get through without steppin' on you!"

* * *

PERRY wasn't invited to the Sophomore tea-dance last Saturday, and his nose is out of joint. But perhaps it's just as well he went to the movies instead, if such tales as he has heard are true; it seems that a very-much-distracted Sophomore rushed up to Miss Christian with tears in her eyes, to say that she was in a terrible predicament, and what should she do? Her date was of the blind variety, and, cut in upon during the first dance, she suddenly realized that she couldn't remember what the lad looked like, and had lost him! How the difficulty was solved is not on record, but Perry is glad to have been spared a similar fate.

IT might be appropriate to insert here mention of the furore caused by a line in one of the Barn plays that night. "Where can a man find a woman he can trust?" came from the stage; and immediately there came from the audience an outburst of clapping, buzzing, and hooting. Perry hopes there is no connection between these two stories.

* * *

PERRY is much intrigued by the preparations going on up at Alumnae for Dance Drama. Every day in the week the place is full of cavorting figures, the stage, the ballroom, the lobbies, even the halls. Perry had a hard time getting through the building the other day; he was pierced by a wooden sword, lured by a Siren, and stepped on by a donkey (just walt till you see the donkeys); but the most startling thing was to come upon the props committee busy in a corner making monkey-faces!

* * *

A member of the Administration is telling this story on herself, so Perry, always generous, passes it on to you. In a conference the other day the Administrator was doing official business with a girl with a distinctive and unusual name. "Is this your full name?" asked she. "Why, no," answered the girl, "I have a middle name but I never use it. I think that my name is distinctive enough without it, don't you? Of course if it were Mary Smith, for instance, I'd use the middle name." They say that the girl is still blushing.

* * *

PERRY is not often given to moralizing, so he gives you this story for what it is worth. In spite of progressive education, it seems that the younger generation is following along the old familiar ways. Perry was crossing the square the other day, his mind intent on the banking situation, when a harassed mother passed by him, dragging her small daughter by the hand. As he reached the curb Perry heard her say: "No, dear, nice girls don't look around when people whistle!"

* * *

PERRY had a joyous time laughing at the Economics Committee of the Model League, over the tongue-twisting efforts of one delegate who excitedly pointed out the bad situation in the "shoot and boo" industry in the United States.

* * *

IT'S a bit early for seniors to begin getting absent minded. That sort of thing usually comes later in the spring. But there was one who, on her way to Barn on Saturday night, reached into her desk for her ticket and drew out only the blue ticket of the concert series which admitted one to the Braslau recital. Her expression changed from surprise to bewilderment to despair. "But I went to the Braslau concert," she muttered, as light began to dawn. Then, there was the other senior who, arising a bit too early perhaps, sat down to breakfast, carefully sugared her cereal and poured cream into the sugar bowl, while she sleepily discussed the idiocies of New England weather.

* * *

PERRY has always been fascinated by the intriguing false tooth of one of his friends. It is a trick false tooth, capable of being pulled and snapped back into its socket pushed into the foreground of the mouth or hidden out of sight. It has been one of Perry's pet diversions in the midst of ocasional less stimulating moments. But now Perry is in despair. The tooth has been lost and Perry has been going around all week-end with his head down and eyes busy in the hope that the lost member will turn up somewheres. It is a great pity.

* * *

THE Mathematics Club will hold its monthly meeting Friday, March 17 at 7:30 P. M. in Phi Sigma house. The feature of the evening is a debate on the question of whether the study of mathematics should be for practical or theoretical purposes.

* * *

YE Pressman chanced to hear the other day of a case which is unusual; in fact, it is more than unusual, it is startling. It was overheard from some of her friends that a certain junior found she couldn't do all the reading necessary in a source book in the Libe; she would have to take it home, but was completely baffled as to how to sign for it since she had not in the course of her two and one-half years at Wellesley taken a book out of the Library—and stranger yet, she's not on Pro.

WELLESLEY was represented at the meeting of the Rhode Island Association of Teachers of Mathematics held at Brown University on March 11 by Professor Lennie Phoebe Copeland of the Department of Mathematics. Miss Copeland spoke on a subject of much interest both to prospective college students and to teachers of mathematics in college: *The Reliability of the College Entrance Board Examinations.*

* * *

IF one happened to look out of the court windows at Tower a short time ago one might have thought that Wellesley was tending toward a decidedly outdoor movement, for on the flagstones which lead up from the lake was a fair damsel reclining peacefully while some laughter floated down from the heights above. Apparently rested, she finally arose and tried to toss the pillows back to their owner, but she had not taken baseball and was, alas, unable to reach the right window. At this point another head appeared out of a lower story window and volunteered to help the pillow up. It was no use; one simply cannot throw backwards. The last that was seen was several more pillows drifting down accompanied by a few stuffed dogs and cats.

Perry the Pressman

Dr. F. Wilbur Mottley, M. A.

DENTIST

Colonial Bldg. **Wel. 1312-M**

Cigarettes, like Foods need Seasoning

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1933

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All Calm

—:—

We are impressed by the extremely sane way in which the week and more of Bank Holiday was accepted by the American public in general. If we are to accept as authority newspaper reports of banking activities since the holiday has been called off—and there is no reason why we shouldn't—the public, in New York and Boston at least, has reacted just as favorably to the reopening of the banks. That President Roosevelt's plea for confidence was not as badly needed as might have been expected is evident from the fact that New Yorkers ran yesterday to put their money back into the banks. This expression of confidence in our banking system must be gratifying to the men who have suddenly been called to accept new responsibllities. It would be exaggeration, we think, to say that we Americans are the only people capable of living through a panic without any too obvious upheaval. Perhaps our soon-to-be-four-year intimacy with the depression has worn us down to the point at which nothing, however foundation-shaking, can trouble us any more; and no longer capable of alternating between heights of optimism and depths of pessimism, we live in a state of desperate neutrality. Whether this be the case or whether we have acted as our better nature prompted us, we have weathered rather well the worst stages of the crisis,

It remains to be seen how the government, backed by the people, is going to take us the rest of the long way to prosperity. A new banking bill, a beer bill may be passed by Congress, signed by the President and eventually become law. Other measures are perhaps being evolved now which will work toward betterment of the situation. Bankers, leaders of industry, merchants may gradually see the way through. Business itself may pick up. Nothing can be done, however, unless the people maintain this sane attitude, unless they guard against the reactions that sometimes occur when heavy pressure is released. If we will coöperate with the administration and if the administration will coöperate with us, surely we can look forward to something more encouraging than the present situation. It would be comforting to be able to think that twenty-five years from now our country would be on its feet, well provided with safeguards against another such depression as this one, that the world would be on a more stable basis. We can do more than hope for such things to happen, we can help them to happen.

—:—

Debating Club

—:—

The passing of the old Liberal Club, with the subsequent rise of the International Relations Club, was hailed as a sign of the transformation of a somewhat lethargic interest in "world problems," into the active focussing of attention on a definite line of study. In the three years of the organization's existence enormous steps forward have been made. The large delegation Wellesley sent to the Model League this year indicates a lively interest, and a desire to co-operate, in intercollegiate discussions of current problems.

Discussion in large groups is, of course, possible only on a formal basis. There is a growing realization of the need for practice in carrying on such formal discussions. It is no credit to Wellesley that her Debating Club was allowed to die a natural death some years ago. Agora has staged debates to which a fair proportion of the College has shown itself sympathetic, and it appears that debating forms an occasional part of the program of some of the courses offered in technical subjects. Early in the year a number of students expressed their desire to take part in a move to revive organized debating as an end in itself. A move to instigate concerted action is now under way, and the co-operation of the many who should be interested will be a welcome sign that we do not intend to lag behind in an endeavor that is fast spreading among the other colleges.

Comprehension and discussion are prerequisites to any action. We consider it a duty and a privilege to take advantage of lectures for which we read posted notices. It seems unfair to allow the College Lecture Committee and the officers of the Internation Relations Club to take the only initiative. The next step is obvious, and it is hoped that efforts to effect it will not be killed by indifference.

Thirteen

It would be a bit ridiculous to accuse Wellesley girls of being afraid of the weather, and perhaps harsh to accuse them of utter lack of interest in subjects not directly pertinent to courses, but what other reason can we give for an audience totalling thirteen at an all-college lecture? Or can it be that two lectures in one day are too much for our over-burdened minds? Are we so shallow that we turn out in full force to hear about our financial situation, and are too apathetic to learn about more basic social problems? It sends our hopes of increasing intellectual interest and broadmindedness crashing when such incontrovertible evidence of selfish concern is brought to our attention. We realize that many people have no interest in social problems and that many are just too busy to go to some lectures, but surely more than a handful out of a large college should have the interest to attend a lecture. If the attendance at lectures must be required by professors for their courses, we might just as well stop having outside lectures, and if we cannot find enough interest to go voluntarily, it is proof that we are stagnating and are wasting our efforts here.

—:—

Great Earnest Souls

Doubtless the sturdy, stalwart students are the pivot upon which the college turns, the backbone of the organizations, and perform any other trite and questionably flattering functions you may wish to mention, but, especially upon a bleak, drizzling day, we should like to object, not to the sturdiness but to the great, serious attitude which so often accompanies it. Earnest souls are admirable, but rarely pleasant to live near, in our estimation; we vastly prefer to live next door to a nice lunatic rather than to a conscientious student whose sense of humor disappeared with the winter snows. Granted that life has its problems, but, after we have discussed the jolly fact in one of its minor phases by writing six papers in three days, why must we have it amplified by hearing about woeful tales of the shoe industry in Lynn or the potato crops of Iowa? Or why must people make valiant assaults upon our habits of turning off alarm clocks, or burden themselves with our chances of salvation? A blithe spirit is a joy forever—if we may be pardoned for combining Shelley and Keats in an unorthodox fashion —and we wish such spirit would chirp more frequently in these grim days.

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—:—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 11 A. M. on Monday.

SOPHOMORE TEA DANCE

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:

On Saturday the Sophomores gave a Tea Dance in Tower Court. The following is not addressed to the members of that class who live in Tower, and who show every day their appreciation of its beauty, but to those who came to the dance from the outside.

Not long ago the following ruling came to us from Senate, to effect that regulations for smoking on special occasions be permitted at the discretion of the Head of House. When the committee for the Tea Dance made the arrangement for the dance they asked if there could be smoking on the main floor. As it had been left to my discretion, and as I did not want those attending the dance to suffer from not being able to enjoy the freedom of Alumnae Hall, it was agreed there could be smoking in the East and West halls and in the Faculty and Student parlors, but not in the Great Hall. One may easily imagine the dismay of not only the Head of House, but of the staff on duty, to see how wantonly this smoking privilege was abused. Half smoked cigarettes were thrown by the dozens on the floor, some ground into the beautiful Chinese rugs by heels—the owners of which not even taking the trouble to see if the ashes were dead or not. Matches dropped wherever they happened to be used, and the four alcoves in the Great Hall—after the dance—were found full of cigarette ends, ashes and burnt matches, although it had been stipulated that no smoking was to be there. One of the patronesses of the afternoon, who has had experience in Alumnae Hall, consoled me by saying it was only what might have been expected when smoking was consented to; that Alumnae Hall had often looked that way after a function. But Tower Court is **not** Alumnae Hall. It is a residence and should be respected as much. Built by a woman who dedicated it— in the words of a distinguished Faculty—to gracious living, with the hope that students who had not had the privilege before coming to College of being surrounded by beauty of line and color might be uplifted by an appreciation of all it suggests.

If the Sophomores who were our guests Saturday do not look upon Tower Court as a residence, but regard it in the light of a country club, I should like to add that I have been in many country clubs in many parts of the world, but never have I seen such a display of bad taste and destruction as I saw last Saturday, after the dance —when the halls were empty. Cigarette ends by the score on the rugs and floor, ashes and burnt matches everywhere. The effect was appalling.

Martha Wheelwright

—:—

A. K. X. SEMI-OPEN

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:—

We are sorry to say that one more of our illusions has been shattered. We thought that criticism in the NEWS had at last grown up and "put away childish things." Our bone of contention is that critics of student activities are not always chosen for their fitness to the position. We are not alone in thinking it should be someone who has an understanding and at least a basic knowledge of the material discussed. Lack of understanding and appreciation preclude the possibility of constructive criticism, which alone has justification in a college newspaper. The article on the A. K. X. semi-open play with its lukewarm phrases shows plainly the insecurity of the critic's position in regard to Greek drama. Let us have something definite; constructive criticism, or none at all.

Euripides' dramas were written for the vast expanse of stage and orchestra afforded by the ancient amphitheatres. We, on the contrary, are restricted by a small stage in a society house, which does not permit the chorus or the main characters free play in the parts they must interpret. Perhaps this accounts for the feeling the critic had that the chorus furnished too "obtrusive" a background.

The comparison of a society play to one given by Barn is, we feel, ill-founded and unjust. In the first place, societies have a limited number from which to choose a cast; and society membership is not determined by dramatic talent. But what is more important, the dramas are produced for our own benefit and enjoyment and for the pleasure they may afford others. Considering these facts, destructive or half-way criticism is out of place. We need appreciation of our limitations and understanding of our purpose.

C. H. C., '33

—:—

PLAY PROTEST

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:

It is well known that the judges for the Spring Informal competition generally consider that the average member of the audience is incapable of appreciating attempts at serious drama. They feel justified, therefore, in disregarding the reception of the plays by the audience as part of the grounds on which they base their decision. It has been their custom to avoid awarding the prize to a comedy (I admit this has not always been the case), presumably not to discourage the production of Maeterlinck, Yeats, *et al.*

Knowing this, the majority of the audience was not so much surprised as disgruntled at the final decision on Saturday night. Granted that the av-

(*Continued on Page* 5, Col. 2 & 3)

LOWBROW

—:—

Maeterlinck
I think
Is over-rated,
But rather than be
Yeated,
Give me a speck of
Chekhov.
What the heckov,
Let's go to the movies!

—:—

OUR CONTRIBUTOR'S COLUMN THERE'S A THOUGHT!

—:—

How funny it is going to be
When no one uses currency;
And when you want to leave a tip
You'll have to tear a piece of scrip.

—:—

A PHILOSOPHIC CORRESPONDENCE IN A PHIL CLASS

—:—

J. to E. (not found in the Bible)
Oh write me a pome
Of Paris or Rome
Or the capitol dome
Or ho hum sweet home—
Anything, dear, you want to take,
For life is such a great mistake.

E. to J.
Paris? oh Paris
Was slightly embarris
When he gave the apple to Venus.
Juno, Minerva—
Well, they had their curva,
But oh, he shoulda seen us!
And Rome is built on seven hills
By Latin blood that berls
And that is why it's full of thrills
And has such romeing girls!

J. to E.
I cannot love a foreign clime
Unless you're with me all the time!
For you inspire my song and rhyme,
Which, after all, would be but slime
If not for you, my love sublime!
Tell me, sister, can you spare a dime?

E. to J.
The trouble is that we're so clever
There've been no other like us ever;
But cogito ergo sum,
Descartes was just a bum.
Home sweet ho hum
Two weeks to come!

—:—

ASPIRATION OF A NEWS-HOUND IN BETWEEN VOCATION LECTURES

—:—

Oh to be an alley cat
And never turn your ankle.
Oh to be a buzzy gnat
Whom arguments can't wrankle;
Oh to be a wooley shad
(If only shad were wooley)
And walk along a line that had
At either end a pulley.
Oh to be a Mickey Mouse
And screw your tail around,
And live on top of someone's house
And stare down at the ground.
Oh to be a horse's toe
If only toes had horses
(Other way around you know—
Or else look up the sources.)
Oh to be a prairie pig
(*Some* people call them dogs)
And never fear of getting big
Like ordinary hawgs.

* * *

I wish I were a tivvle skee
That prooms along the blnkle
And climbs so high that all you see
Is just a little twinkle.
You see them every now and then
But don't know what they are
Because, as I will say again,
They're always up so far.
I wish I were a grigglo worm
That glooms and humps and stazes
But keeps its little tail quite firm
To guide it through the mazes.
I wish I were a garden flngs.
A looq, a braf, a pren;
I wish I were a thousand things
Aslde from me—Amen.

The Theater

PLYMOUTH—*When Ladies Meet*

*PLYMOUTH—*Piccoli*

*COLONIAL—*Pigeons and People* (with George M. Cohan)

*WILBUR—*An Amazing Career* (with Ethel Barrymore)

*Starting Monday

CAMPUS CRITIC

SOPHIE BRASLAU

The Wellesley Concert Series was closed with a song recital by Sophie Braslau, contralto, in Alumnae Hall, on Friday, March tenth. Her program revealed her as a dramatic artist of the first rank. She, herself, believes that songs are fifty percent drama and her selections seemed chosen in that view.

Her first group was from classic composers. *Ah Perfido*, by Beethoven, in recitative style, gave an oportunity to hear the rich, full middle and low registers of her voice. The technical exactions of Handel's *Furibondo* were admirably managed except for a slight strain in the top register.

The songs from modern composers were well done. A *Vocalise Étude*, by Ravel, written for the violin, but sung an octave lower on the vowel *a*, was interpreted in Spanish style. A love story was told in the Debussy *Fantoches*, followed by a Sicilian folk-song, *Amuri-Amuri*, by Sadero. In this last song, a peasant is pouring out his love for his lady to his unsympathetic horse, whom he urges along gently. The change of tone and feeling between the love lament and the soft command was excellent. The rhythm in the de Falla *Jota* and *Polo* was artistically brought out. The accompanist, Inna Rublova, deserves mention for her splendid coöperation in this group.

Rachmaninoff has taken the so-called fate motive from Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony* and used it effectively in his own song, *Fate*. Miss Braslau's explanation of this composition, as well as of the second group, added immensely to the enjoyment of the audience. The motif, appearing with occasional altered intervals, provides an excellent web on which to weave the gruesome story of *Fate*, as an old woman grown wretched through the misery she has brought to others.

The last group opened with *To The Sun*, by Guion, which was interesting in its epithets. Robinson's *Water-Boy*, a story of the Georgia chain-gang, was dramatically sung. Her interpretation of the solo-refrain was especially good. One had the feeling that *Londonderry Air*, in Kreisler's arrangement, was sung somewhat too dramatically to suit its simple melody. The resonance of Miss Braslau's voice was fully realized when she hummed. The last number was *Through The Years*, by Youmans, rather below the standard of the rest of the program in words and music.

The first encore, Schubert's *The Erlking*, was one of the finest numbers. Her feeling for the different characters and her skill in changing her voice was unusually fine. The last encore was *I Passed By Your Window*.

S. R. S., '33

BARN INFORMALS

On the whole, Saturday evening's performance was creditable; in parts it was remarkably good. The three plays, *Interior*, by Materlinck, Yeats' *Deirdre*, and Chekhov's *The Anniversary* made a varied and worth-while group for the Spring competition plays.

The Junior Play, *Interior*, was awarded the cup. Dealing with the interval between the death of a girl and the breaking of the news to her family, shown behind the window of their home, while a group outside discusses the incident, it provided opportunity for both pantomime and vocal acting. The family group was especially effective, although the cast in the garden was adequate. The lighting and scenery were very well done. The outstanding piece of work was the direction, under Kathryn Benedict.

It was unfortunate that it fell to the freshmen to do *Deirdre*. The play would be difficult for any college group to do, but it certainly needed more experienced handling than the freshmen could be expected to show. Marian Chapman, as Deirdre, stood above the rest of the production. She played her part delicately and made the character of Deirdre stand out convincingly. All the cast showed poise in going on in the face of a discourteous audience.

The sophomore play, *The Anniversary*, which was awarded honorable mention, moved swiftly, never lagging for a moment. The acting was evenly convincing and done with all the humor that the play demands. If there had to be chief honors, they would go to Ellen Knower for her portrayal of Hirin. But every aspect of the play from set to direction was somewhat better than one would demand for an informal production.

With the judges' decision, we agreed to the extent that it was indeed hard to choose between the juniors and sophomores. But if parts of *Interior* were brilliant because they were more impressive, the sophomores used every opportunity which their play afforded. Our own opinion is that they should have been recognized for it.

C. E. C., '33

FREE PRESS

(*Continued From Page* 4, *Col.* 4)

erage spectator is low-brow enough to prefer comedy to symbolism, naturalism, and other earnest schools of the drama, nevertheless the attitude of the audience is the essential factor in the ultimate success of any play. Granted also that a comedy has more likelihood of success and is easier to produce, still it does not excuse excluding it for a serious play which evokes only yawns or roars of derision.

Had the Chekhov comedy been poorly produced or badly acted, the decision would have been justified. On the contrary, it was by far the most finished production of the three. It was the only one in which the men's parts were taken with conviction, the only one in which all the characters were perfectly cast. It held the attention every minute with its variety and spontaneity. In contrast, the winning play dragged inexcusably. The minor monotone which most of the actors affected left the audience supine. The setting and lighting effects, however, were superlative, and I wonder if it was upon these the decision was based.

I felt that another injustice was done by giving the Yeats play no mention, although possibly the best piece of individual acting of the evening was done in it. I will not quarrel here with the Barn's unfortunate choice of plays, nor with the futility of women trying to play serious men's parts, nor with the inevitable rudeness of the audience. That has been done too often before with no effect. I should only like to protest against a decision which seemed to me manifestly unfair.

J. H., '35

MORE OF THE SAME

To the *Wellesley College News*:

Since I am a Junior, I think I have every right to protest against the awarding of the cup to the junior play in the Spring Informals. I am no art critic, but when our play, which was so obviously a farce, got first place over the perfectly delightful sophomore play, I want to know what hidden merits warranted it. Certainly it was not its appropriateness. If the junior play was "art for art's sake," someone certainly has an abnormal idea of what art is. Anthony Dyer, a well-known art critic, said that the test of real art in painting was whether the people as a whole would move in with it, whether they would hang the pictures in the houses and live with them. This test can be applied to writing as well. Do you think for a moment anyone would have a copy of morbid *Interior* lying around at home, just to pick up to read at odd moments between dinner and going to a party? I hope not.

If it were the type of play that could ever be done successfully, still college students are not capable of acting such heavy drama. The attempt of the juniors proves it. The characters were like so many stiff corpses with whining voices. Why on earth was the cup given to a production like this? Should a poor attempt at morbid drama triumph over a perfectly produced comedy? Hasn't the choice of the whole audience any significance?

1934

KNIGHTS OF OLDE

To the *Wellesley College News*:

How many of us during the past year have awakened to the fact that "the old order changeth, giving way to the new" as much in Wellesley as anywhere else? The passing of the old order is often a cause for rejoicing, not for regrets, yet we cannot help bemoaning the sad fate of Alumnae Hall, which not so long ago re-echoed to the happy voices of Wellesley smokers. Of the many privileges granted to us within the past year or so, none has been welcomed more eagerly than the privilege of smoking in college dormitories. Yet pause to reflect upon what this new ruling has done to the social prestige of Alumnae Hall. It is no longer the social center it used to be; no longer do students congregate there for a smoke and a chat, or an hour or two of concentrated effort enlivened by the cheering companionship of a cigarette. Of course, we can always gather en masse in the library—but in some vague way the library is disappointing.

1934

ALUMNAE NOTES

ENGAGEMENTS

'29 Olive Grabill to Mr. Robert K. Carr, Dartmouth, '29.

MARRIAGES

Ex-'23, Louisa Grayson, to Mr. Emory Ferree, March 5. Address: North Washington Avenue, Rochester, Pa.

'28 Lola Hoershelman to Mr. Ralph D. Paine, Jr., March 7, in New York.

'30 Aileen Shaw to Mr. Roland Carl Cardner, March 4, in Baltimore, Md.

'32 Julia Isabelle Bown to Mr. Robert Hood Barth, March 2. Address: 509 West Ellsworth Street, Midland, Michigan.

BIRTHS

'28 To Margaret McCoy Weiler, a son and first child, March 3.

'29 To Barbara Everett Hayward, a daughter, Nancy, March 7.

COLLEGE NOTES

ENGAGEMENTS

Ex-'34, Marjorie Leopold, to Mr. Nathan Rosenfeld.

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Misses Sizes

Ring Lizard Oxfords in our little shoe shop at $6.00
Soft dove gray flecked with white

M. GUY ESTIMATES WORK OF MONTAIGNE

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

taigne and symbolized by his motto, "Que sais-je?" He was not a bad citizen, yet he was far from being enthusiastically patriotic, as the famous story of the Bordeaux plague testifies. He spent much of his time in sincere self-analysis, in spite of contemporary social convention which maintained that it was "bad form" to be too much interested in one's self.

Montaigne's greatness lies in the fact that he thought with freedom, yet confined himself to truth. He invented nothing. He depended upon the evidence of his senses and upon reason, and derived his philosophy therefrom. His philosophy of death, new and striking though it is, in no way exceeds the normal bounds of logic, according to M. Guy. It is built upon as true precepts as can be found, and is workable for men of all times. Montaigne would have been a great man, whenever he had lived. His background serves only to add a little more splendor to his reputation.

PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON BANKING CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

mands were met by the cash on hand and by Federal Reserve notes. Thus on the very days when people were complaining of a shortage of money, there was actually $1,800,000,000 more than has ever before been in circulation at one time in this country. Much of this money was then converted into gold either for hoarding or for exportation.

The reason for this sudden loss of confidence Mr. Smith ascribes to a lack of confidence in the whole present economic situation, which he in turn explains on the basis of a number of factors: In the first place, nothing has been done recently to solve the international problems of the depression, such as war debts, payment of which by Great Britain resulted in a depression of sterling exchange and a consequent lowering of the price of wheat; further lowering of the general price level; and continued barriers to international trade. Second, Congress has so far been unable to cope with the domestic problems of strengthening the banking system and balancing the budget. Third, the slight rally felt in business last summer and fall has not been sustained. Fourth, there has been an unsettling influence from the publicity given loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and knowledge that such loans were made has tended to undermine confidence in the banks helped. Last, the unfortunate mismanagement of the National City Bank of N. Y. served to cast suspicion on other banks.

Up to recent months, however, bank failures had been limited largely to small rural banks, and it was only when banks in such centers as St. Louis, New Orleans, and Detroit failed that public distrust was generally aroused. The serious situation began in Michigan when liquid assets were sold to pay off the depositor. It was seen that the program could continue only with severe losses and the failure of several banks, which would create runs on the others, so a holiday was declared. The fear spread throughout the country, and resulted in one holiday after another. The strain was concentrated in New York, as depositors from all over the country drew on the New York banks to meet payrolls and other expenses, and much gold was withdrawn to be shipped abroad. The New York banks therefore declared a holiday, followed by New England, until at last a national moratorium and gold embargo was declared by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Smith suggested in conclusion a few ways to prevent recurrence of the present situation: a more unified banking system; branch banking, which in Canada and Great Britain has seemingly done away with bank failures; larger capital requirements, to do away with the small banks which provide the greatest number of failures; separation of banking and investment; and limitation of real estate loans, particularly in the West.

SINGER DISCUSSES HER VARIED CAREER

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 4)

voice, but my grandfather was very much set against the stage, and would not hear of his making a career of music. He insisted on his choosing a more conventional profession, so my father entered medicine, but he was determined that if a child of his had any talent whatsoever, he or she should develop it. In fact, he was so anxious that such should be the case that I think he must have willed my musical ability into me. I was started at piano lessons when I was five and a half. I was not at all interested at first, but there was no choice about it. Mother used to sit by me for hours while I practiced to see that I didn't read while doing my scales. I think that the modern idea of not forcing a child to study music unless they are anxious to is ridiculous—no youngster can have any idea what it may mean to him later on. By the time I was twelve I could play the piano scores of most operas and symphonies. My parents had started taking me to the opera and to concerts—at the age of seven—they were all at night, since matinees were not at all common then, but they considered it an essential part of my education.

"When I was twelve a teacher at my school who was interested in me remarked that my voice stood out above the others in assembly, and that I should have it trained. Naturally my parents were not long in following this suggestion, and my life became more and more apart from that of other children. I did not have time to play with girls my own age, but spent all my spare moments when not practicing or with my governess, with my books and dolls. My mother's and father's friends were the only people I saw, and as a result I grew up old for my age but very shy.

"Of all the singers I heard, the one whom I admired the most was Mme. Schumann-Heink. Her voice and her use of it seemed absolutely perfection to me, and when my own lowered from a dramatic soprano to a dramatic contralto, as it did before very long, my aim was to pattern exactly after her singing. As a matter of fact, my efforts must have had some direct result, for my voice has been compared to hers, and she herself, whom I have since known as a charming personality as well as a great artist, has expressed admiration for my work."

By this time the interviewer had entirely gotten over her first qualms, and asked when Miss Braslau had made her debut.

"I was still in my 'teens when I made my first appearance. Oddly enough, it was in a Russian opera, *Boris Gudonov*, with Toscanini conducting. Incidentally, he gave me what I consider one of the greatest honors I have ever received, by selecting me as the very first soloist to sing with his Philharmonic Orchestra four years ago.

"Soon I had made my audition at the Metropolitan, along with seventeen other hopeful candidates. It was the end of the season, and I remember the house was all hung with white canvas. Gatti-Casazza and some others were out in front, and I walked across that enormous stage, hugging the scores of *Carmen* and *Die Rheingold* to me, and feeling extremely small and insignificant. As soon as I had finished singing, before any of the others sang, the manager came out backstage and offered me a five-year contract. I rode home on the very edge of the taxi seat, nearly beside myself with excitement and impatience to tell my family the wonderful news.

"I stayed at the Met seven years, at the end of which time I realized how much simpler and wider the field of concert work was. I have done it exclusively since then. I haven't yet considered returning to opera, but I may eventually, for I do love the stress on the dramatic side of music which is, of course, most marked there. In choosing recital numbers I always do so with an eye to the dramatic content or possibilities in the songs, such as the *Amuri-Amuri* and the *Vocalise Étude* on my last night's program."

Miss Braslau has sung in all the biggest cities and on the most important courses in this country and abroad. A year ago last May she made her most recent appearance in Europe, as well as her first in Holland, when she accompanied Mengelberg on a tour of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Harlem and the Hague and was paid the highest tribute of all—that of having the entire audience rise as one at the end of the program.

When asked about the individuals she met there, the singer characterized them as "perfectly delightful." "But," she added, "don't you think that the most charming and cultured people you meet are fairly much alike anywhere? Nationality does not seem to have anything to do with it."

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Strangers and Sojourners at Port Royal. By Ruth Clark. (New York. The Macmillan Company, 1932. $4.75).

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The following review appeared in the *Boston Evening Transcript*:

"Professor Clark herself calls the character of the book 'episodic.' Technically the term may be correct, for almost all the chapters could be read separately as sketches of the various phases of the connection between England, Ireland, and Scotland and the religious cult it took the united powers of four successive Popes, Louis XIV of France and the Society of Jesus to suppress and finally exterminate. The chapters are like the scenes of a pageant: each is an entity, yet each is needed to make the picture complete. The data used are from three sources: from French records making it possible to write about various men and women who came under the influence of the Jansenists, especially those of Port Royal des Champs which has been immortalized by the fame of its illustrious inmates, Arnauld, Pascal, de Sacy, Nicole, and Lancelot; from Protestant English memoirs, letters, and translations from Jansenist writings; and from records of the Roman Catholics of the British Islands, at that time.

"Professor Clark begins the story at Luvain where, in the early sixteen hundreds, studied and wrote the Irish Franciscan, Florence Conry, Archbishop of Tuam. Studying and writing there at the same time was the Dutch Cornelius Jansen, theologian and bishop of Ypres. Both were studying the same thing, St. Augustine's doctrines of grace and predestination. Professor Clark suggests that as the reason why Jansen was on his guard with the Irish prelate, 'and somewhat uneasy on the subject of his fellow enthusiast.' Conry's book, *Peregrinus Jerichuntinus*, concerning man's fall from grace and his redemption, was refused the sanction of the Pope. In it Conry grimly condemned the 'error of those compassionate folk who exempted little children from the fires of hell and thus challenged the doctrine of original sin.' The book was published in 1624, however, was many times reprinted, and in 1640, when both Conry and Jansen were dead, was published as an appendix to the *Augustinus* of Jansen, that fateful book whence sprang years of religious strife, and that cult of Jansenism supported by a party in the Roman Catholic Church, who in opposition to the Jesuits maintained the Augustan principle of the sovereign nature of divine grace. Stories follow of the early days of the Jansenists at Port Royal des Champs, the focus of the cult and where at one time, as confessor to the saintly abbess of the convent, La Mère Angélique (a sister of the great Arnauld) was the English 'Père Pembroke,' and the help given exiled English and Scottish Catholics by the nuns of Port Royal and by the scholarly men who found there a sanctuary where they could write in safety their defense of Jansenism.

"With the death in 1679 of Madame de Longueville, the great Condé's sister, and the most influential friend the Jansenists had at court, Louis XIV's strictures against them became even more severe. Arnauld, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and religious director of the Port Royal, was expelled from the Sorbonne, excommunicated and banished from France (Pascal with him), and took refuge in Brussels where he died in 1694. Another chapter discloses the connection of the English Catholics at the college of Douay with Jansenism. Another makes known the activities of John Evelyn in the translation of various Jansenist publications as well as of others directed against that cult.

"To the general reader it is probable that the chapters given to the relations between the court of the exiled James II of England and St. Germain and the Jansenists will be most interesting. Among these English exiles, was the beautiful Elizabeth Hamilton, Countess de Gramont, openly sympathetic to Jansenism, even braving the displeasure of Louis XIV to protest his edicts against it. She is the Madame de Gramont of whom Madame de Sevigné writes as having burned her hand the night before while making chocolate in the fireplace of Madame de Maintenon's bedroom at Versailles.

"Professor Clark flashed a gleam of the eternal feminine through her story of Madame de Gramont's quiet defiance of a king utterly unaccustomed to being defied in any fashion. For she realizes that it was said at the time that the estimable de Maintenon, jealous of the king's sincere friendliness toward Madame de Gramont, brought to his attention as often as possible the reprehensible sympathy of that charming English exile for the persecuted Jansenists. In the concluding chapter, *Latter Day Friends*, Professor Clark tells of Hannah More's admiration for Port Royal and its great writers.

"There are very many other anecdotal gleams slanting through the serious pages of a study no one interested in the development of religious liberty should neglect to read."

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Let the Hurricane Roar by Rose Wilder Lane. Longmans, Green and Co.

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In these days of depression and fear it is good for us sometimes to be reminded of the hardships and dangers which our ancestors faced and conquered in opening up this country. Such is the effect of Rose Wilder Lane's novel, *Let the Hurricane Roar*. It is primarily a story about Americans for Americans, striking deep into the roots of our national life.

Charles and Caroline, newly married and young, move west to take up a homestead in the fertile new country of the Dakotas. Their equipment, pitifully inadequate to our modern eyes, consists of a wagon and team, two blankets, two pillows, a cooking pot and pan and skillet, patchwork quilts, a gun, the Bible, and a copy of Tennyson's poems. Their first home is a dugout on the homestead, ten miles from the nearest town and neighbors. It is here that Caroline's baby is born on her seventeenth birthday, while a Dakota blizzard rages outside.

In the spring Charles plants a crop of wheat, and the promise is bright for the future. But a plague of grasshoppers devastates the entire region, and they are left with their crop destroyed, with debts to be paid, and with no money to buy supplies for the winter or seed for the next spring. Charles goes east to find work, and Caroline is left alone on the homestead, with a young baby to care for, and no means of reaching the distant town. When Charles is unable to return before winter because of an injury to his leg, she remains to protect their farm from possible claim-jumpers, facing the rigours of a prairie winter, and the dangers of ravenous wolves and still wilder outlaws. Alone with the baby, she learns the gay course of necessity, and sees through the perils of that lonely winter until Charles returns.

It is unfortunate that Miss Lane has not sufficiently developed her characters. They remain types rather than individuals throughout the entire book. As a result, the story is somewhat externalized, and we do not enter so appreciatively into the difficulties which Charles and Caroline face. The humanizing element is lacking.

Miss Lane's style is ever clear and direct, but sometimes, especially toward the beginning of the book, it is marred by an abruptness, a jarring unevenness. It seems the result of a too great striving for simplicity, which sometimes, instead of remaining unobtrusive, forces itself unpleasantly on the reader's attention. Toward the end of the book, however, the style improves. It is more varied, more colored, more smooth and flowing, and consequently more pleasing.

For those who are tired of ultra-sophistication, of brittle smartness and modernity, this book is recommended for a pleasant hour's reading.

O. L. B., '34

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C. A. TAKES PART IN STUDENT RALLY

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On March 5th in Phillips Brooks House at Harvard a group of young people from colleges and churches in and around Boston, including 28 students from Wellesley, gathered to discuss the Laymen's Inquiry into Foreign Missions, and *World Trends of Thought*, under the auspices of the Committee to Explore the Possibility of a United Student Christian Movement in New England.

Mrs. William Hocking, the wife of the modern philosopher and likewise a member of the Laymen's Commission, presented her share of the investigation, under the topic *Education in the Orient*. The Laymen's report is the result of an investigation, sponsored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to determine whether foreign missions should be continued; if so, what changes in program and personnel are necessary; whether denominational distinctions should be maintained either on the foreign field or at the home base; and, what the attitude of Protestant Christianity toward non-Christian religions should be.

Mrs. Hocking emphasized the fact that we must go in an attitude of co-operation rather than of domination; that we must be willing to learn as well as merely to teach; that we must refrain from cultural, as well as from economic and political imperialism. Mrs. Hocking's conclusion was that if we could bind different civilizations together by a "web of moral unity" missions would have fulfilled their aim.

Dr. Hocking supplemented what Mrs. Hocking had said, and answered questions which were put to him. One point which he brought out was the fact that there is more coöperation among missionaries in the field than there is among the home groups. This coöperation is especially evident in the fields of education and medicine, and proves that such coöperation would be feasible along more extensive lines. Another point which Dr. Hocking brought out is the fact that, while the church as a Christian institution cannot take any specific attitude toward political and economic systems or changes, each Christian should understand his own situation and obligations.

At the first afternoon session Dr. Walter Kotschnig, the general secretary of International Student Service, spoke on *World Trends of Thought*, emphasizing conditions in Germany, France, Great Britain, Jugoslavia, and the United States. Dr. Kotschnig was himself a student in Austria after the World War, and was so impressed by the aid given to him and his fellow students by American students that he has since devoted himself to working toward international understanding among students. Dr. Kotschnig said that the incompetence of missions is due, not primarily to failure of the individual missionary, but to the confusion which today dominates every country from which missionaries are sent out. This confusion is due to the lack of a common philosophy, or "web of moral unity," which even Nationalism and Communism do not replace. Although Christianity is innately adequate to be this common philosophy, the fault lies in the Christian of today. He is too emotional, too little given to intelligent study and understanding. As Christians we must first observe, then seek to understand situations, for then only are we competent to act intelligently. In order to attain such intelligent action in international affairs, we must first understand and deal with our own local and national problems. For instance, too many pacifists have simply prided themselves on their allegiance to the pacifists groups' attitude in condemning war. They should rather seek to prevent war by taking positive action to build up the foundations in international understanding and harmony.

In the closing session Dr. Basil Matthews, also an international figure, put before us the relation which we as Christians should have to the world in which we live. The older order was harmonious, but lacked progress. The new order is undoubtedly progressive but lacks harmony. Christianity can provide this harmony, or common philosophy, or web of moral unity, as we choose to call it, but only if it partakes of the same enthusiasm which characterizes the unharmonious movements, such as Fascism, Communism, and Indian Nationalism.

We had come together for this one-day conference as young people who feel that as Christian students we should think and work toward a common goal. Is it not in just such gatherings as this conference that we as students can take a definite stand on these and other equally pertinent questions? Because the Committee to Explore the Possibility of a United Student Christian Movement in New England feels that this is so, it is sponsoring such meetings, and attempting to bridge the gap between college and parish groups, as well as between the different college organizations.

Elizabeth Walworth, '34
Elizabeth Aery, '34

ENTERTAINS UNEMPLOYED

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The Wellesley Unemployment Committee is planning and supervising entertainments for settlement houses in and near Boston. Jeanette Sayre, in charge of this work, wants to give as many programs as possible between now and April, depending on the plans of the settlement houses and the time that Wellesley talent can give.

A program was put on at Norfolk House, Roxbury, Saturday, March 9. It consisted of monologues by Lillian Libman, violin solos by Virginia James, piano solos by Shirley Smith, and dancing by Janet Brown.

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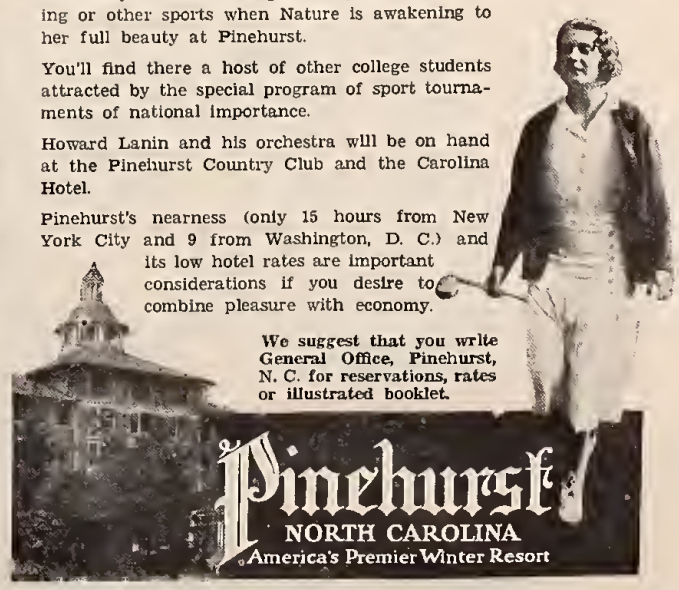

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CALENDAR

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Thursday, March 16: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Elizabeth Clark, '33, will lead.
Friday, March 17: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Mrs. Ewing will lead.
*4:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Students' Recital.
4:40 P. M. Zeta Alpha House. Meeting of Circulo Castellano. El senor Jose Onate, guest speaker.
7:30 P. M. Phi Sigma House. Mathematics Club Meeting.
7:30 P. M. Tau Zeta Epsilon House. Meeting of Allianee Francaise.
*7:30 P. M. Room 24, Founders Hall. Open meeting of the International Relations Club, with reports on the Model League of Nations.
Saturday, March 18: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Dean Knapp will lead.
*8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. FIRST TALKING MOVIE AT COLLEGE. "The Bitter Tea of General Yen," also Mickey Mouse. Tickets, 25 cents, on sale Wednesday, March 15, in Room 30, from 8:30 - 11:30 A. M., and at the box office the night of the performance.
Sunday, March 19: *11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Prencher, Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
*4:30 P. M. Memorial Chapel. Organ Recital by Mr. Greene. His program will include works by Handel, Pachelbel, Bach, Schumann, Tschaikowsky, Karg-Elert, Widor, and Boellmann.
7:30 P. M. Tower Court. All College Vespers. Rev. Mr. Niebuhr will speak. (Christian Association).
Monday, March 20: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
Tuesday, March 21: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Ottley will lead.
*4:40 P. M. Tau Zeta Epsilon House. Miss Dorris S. Hough of the Leadership Staff of the Girl Scouts will speak on "Professional Possibilities in Girl Scouting." Tea served at 4:15. (Committee on Vocational Information).
Wednesday, March 22: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Professor French will lead.
2:00 P. M. Tower Court. Bridge Party for the benefit of The Wellesley Students' Aid Society under the auspices of the Boston Wellesley College Club. Tickets, $.75 (Tables $3), may be secured at the Alumnae Office. For those who do not play bridge, Miss Thillayampalam, Visiting Professor in Zoology from India, will speak on "The Women of India."
NOTES: *WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Exhibition of the Work of Art Students and Craftsmen at Newcomb College, New Orleans, until March 20.
*WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Exhibition of books belonging to students. Exhibition Hall and Treasure Room.
*4:45 P. M. Sunday, March 19. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. The Rev. William Bradner, Rector of Grace Church, Medford, will preach. Subject: Shepherd and Comforter.
(Lenten Services under the auspiees of the Episcopal Club of the College).

*Open to the Public.

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STUDENTS SEND AID TO NEEDY PARENTS

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There has been one, and only one, topic of conversation in the world at large during the last two weeks. The college has emerged from its proverbially secluded atmosphere to deal loquaciously with a subject dear to the pocketbooks of all adherents of Howard Scott's denounced "price system." The theme has not been confined to any one faction but is discussed alike by faculty and students, in the classroom, at the dining table, in the intimate sanctums of the dormitories. The dearth of wealth has restricted the number of telephone calls to the outside world, it has involved sending penny postals to families instead of letters which would require another two cents, it has diminished the returns of bake shops and confectionery stores.

Hair seems to constitute one of the acute problems of the college girl during the bank holiday. There is a noticeable lack of tightly set waves and an increasing number of home-made coiffures, with the undulations often askew and going in the wrong directions. One girl has taken to putting her hair up because she didn't have the price of a hair cut, while her next door neighbor on the other hand wears hers long because she lost her pins in some strange manner and a new package would cost a cherished dime.

Frequent requests for toothpaste have been heard in the corridors, and soap has, during this interesting two weeks, had a habit of disappearing, if carelessly left for a few moments in the shower. But it is not only these articles for which some feel a greater need than others. Innumerable essentials, for which the borrower had pressing need and was unable to obtain for herself, constitute the list of the missing. One house bulletin board posts notices for the following objects whose immediate return is urgently requested: one pair of hose, an umbrella, a livid pink wash cloth, one tooth brush (particularly new), and a lone gym stocking.

But in spite of these apparent difficulties most girls are rejoicing that they are here in college where they can get three square meals a day. Families, it seems, have been having their troubles too. One father plaintively informed his daughter that he didn't have enough money to go to the movies where he might take his mind off his troubles. The pooled interests of another family of seven amounted to twenty-six cents. Still another among these pathetic cases is the student's family who wrote that at home they were living on shredded wheat and a peck of potatoes they had found hidden away in the cellar. But perhaps we can sympathize best with the poor student who wrote her family that neither she nor her friends had any money to buy the food they had become so accustomed to eating between meals. Such a sorry plight demanded quick action and almost by return mail she received six hard boiled eggs.

These straitened circumstances cannot last long, but they will undoubtedly furnish amusing tales of experience with hardship. They will, at least, supply a ready answer to the question, "Grandma, tell me a story about when you were a girl."

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ILLUSION:

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EXPLANATION:

The performers toughen their feet in a strong solution of alum water and thoroughly rub them with pulverized resin before they appear. They throw the freshly broken glass around the *edges* of the platform. The glass on which they actually do dance is very thick, heavy, and filed or ground so that the sharp edges are rounded off. The girls just *pretend* to dance on the *sharp* glass.

SOURCE: *"Magic Stage Illusions and Scientific Diversions" by Albert A. Hopkins, Munn & Co., New York.*

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